

1 HONORABLE JAMES L. ROBART
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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

9 MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 MOTOROLA, INC., et al.,

13 Defendants.

14 MOTOROLA MOBILITY, INC., et al.,

15 Plaintiffs,

16 v.

17 MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

18 Defendant.

19 No. C10-1823-JLR

20 MICROSOFT'S MOTION TO DISMISS
21 MOTOROLA'S "RAND"-BASED
22 COUNTERCLAIMS

23 **NOTED: Friday, July 29, 2011**

24 **I. INTRODUCTION AND RELIEF REQUESTED**

25 Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft") moves to dismiss the RAND-based counterclaims asserted by Motorola Mobility, Inc., Motorola Solutions, Inc. (f/k/a Motorola, Inc.), and General Instrument Corporation's (collectively, "Motorola"), in which Motorola seeks declaratory judgments that (1) Motorola has not breached its RAND obligations and (2) MICROSOFT'S MOTION TO DISMISS
MOTOROLA'S "RAND"-BASED
COUNTERCLAIMS - I

1 Microsoft has repudiated and/or rejected the benefits of Motorola's RAND commitments.¹
 2 These counterclaims are redundant of claims that were at issue on Microsoft's claims before
 3 the counterclaims were filed. They raise issues and facts identical to those raised by
 4 Microsoft's RAND-based claims and Motorola's affirmative defenses to those claims, and seek
 5 no unique relief. These declaratory judgment claims add nothing new to this lawsuit, but
 6 simply complicate the management and procedural posture of this consolidated action.
 7 Microsoft respectfully requests that the Court dismiss Motorola's RAND-based
 8 counterclaims.²

9 **II. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

10 By way of background, the parties previously filed motions to dismiss that resulted in
 11 the Court's June 1, 2011 Order consolidating Microsoft's action against Motorola (originally
 12 captioned 2:10-cv-1823-JLR ("Microsoft's Action")) and Motorola's action against Microsoft
 13 for patent infringement (originally captioned 2:11-cv-343-JLR ("Motorola's Action")) under
 14 this cause number.³

15 In its June 1, 2011 Order, the Court also dismissed Microsoft's claim for a declaratory
 16 judgment that Motorola failed to satisfy its RAND obligations, finding that this claim was
 17 "duplicative of its other claims."⁴ Motorola's RAND-based counterclaims in both Microsoft's
 18 and Motorola's Actions likewise mirror the relief Microsoft seeks in its affirmative RAND-
 19 based claims, as described below.

20 ¹ Motorola Mobility Inc. and General Instrument Corp.'s Answer, Defenses, and Counterclaims to Microsoft
 21 Corporation's Counterclaims originally filed in 3:10-CV-699 (W.D. Wis.) ("Motorola Action Counterclaims")
 (ECF No. 67), at pp. 20, 35; Defendants' Answer, Defenses, and Counterclaims to Plaintiff's Amended and
 Supplemental Complaint ("Microsoft Action Counterclaims") (ECF No. 68), pp. 30-31.

22 ² Microsoft is not moving to dismiss Motorola's patent-related counterclaims (See ECF No. 67, at pp. 19-20).
 23 Microsoft will reply to those counterclaims after the Court rules on Microsoft's present motion. *See Torres v.*
Goddard, No. 06-2482-PHX-SMM, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2341, at **3-5 (D. Ariz. Jan. 10, 2007); 5B Charles
 A. Wright & Arthur R. Miller, *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 1346 (3d ed. 2004).

24 ³ Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Motorola's Motions to Dismiss, Denying Microsoft's Motion to
 25 Dismiss and Consolidating Case No. C10-1823JLR and C11-343JLR (ECF No. 66).

26 ⁴ *Id.*, at p. 9.

1 A. **RAND-Based Claims/Counterclaims Asserted in Microsoft's Action.**

2 In Microsoft's Action the parties have asserted the following claims and counterclaims
 3 regarding Motorola's contractual obligation to offer Microsoft a license, on reasonable and
 4 non-discriminatory ("RAND") terms and conditions, to Motorola's patents alleged to be
 5 essential to implementing the 802.11 and H.264 standards:

6 1. *Microsoft's Claims:* In its Amended and Supplemental Complaint, Microsoft
 7 alleges that Motorola (1) breached its contracts with the Institute of Electrical and Electronics
 8 Engineers ("IEEE"), International Telecommunications Union ("ITU"), and Microsoft by
 9 refusing to offer licenses to Microsoft on RAND terms and conditions, and (2) is estopped
 10 from renegeing on its promises to offer licenses on RAND terms and conditions to Microsoft
 11 and other parties implementing the relevant standards.⁵

12 Microsoft asks that the Court (a) find Motorola liable for breach of contract and
 13 promissory estoppel, (b) enjoin Motorola from demanding excessive royalties and from
 14 enforcing or seeking to enforce patent infringement claims in Motorola's Action (or elsewhere)
 15 that are inconsistent with Motorola's RAND obligations, (c) decree that Motorola has not
 16 offered a license to Microsoft on RAND terms, and (d) decree that Microsoft is entitled to
 17 licenses from Motorola on RAND terms.⁶

18 2. *Motorola's Counterclaims:* Motorola asserts counterclaims in Microsoft's
 19 Action alleging that (1) Motorola has met its RAND obligations, and (2) by repudiation,
 20 Microsoft lost its rights under Motorola's RAND undertakings.⁷ Motorola also asserted
 21 "Forfeiture/Repudiation" as an affirmative defense, predicated on these same facts and
 22 arguments.⁸

23 ⁵ Amended and Supplemental Complaint (ECF No. 53), at pp. 21-22.

24 ⁶ *Id.*, at pp. 24-25.

25 ⁷ Microsoft Action Counterclaim, (ECF No. 68), at pp. 30-31.

⁸ *Id.*, at pp. 13-14.

Motorola's RAND-based counterclaims request that the Court declare that (a) Motorola has complied with its RAND obligations, and (b) through repudiation, Microsoft has lost any right to a RAND license under Motorola's 802.11 and H.264 essential patents and Motorola has the right to seek an injunction.⁹

B. RAND-Based Claims/Counterclaims Asserted in Motorola's Action.

The parties raised the identical issues in Motorola’s Action. Motorola has alleged that Microsoft infringed three Motorola patents related to the H.264 standard.¹⁰ Microsoft counterclaimed that Motorola breached its contractual commitment to offer Microsoft a license to Motorola’s “essential” H.264 Standard-related patents, and seeks the same relief as in Microsoft’s Action.¹¹ In response, Motorola asserted the exact same affirmative defenses and counterclaims to Microsoft’s counterclaims that Motorola asserted as affirmative defenses and counterclaims in Microsoft’s Action.¹²

The Court should dismiss Motorola's RAND-based counterclaims. They do not create new issues or raise fact questions not already in the case.

III. LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. The Legal Standard.

To survive a motion to dismiss under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6), a party's counterclaim "must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to 'state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.'" *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009), citing *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). Facial plausibility exists "when the [counter]plaintiff

⁹ *Id.*, at p. 34.

¹⁰ First Amended Complaint for Patent Infringement in the Motorola Action (ECF No. 29), at pp. 4-9.

¹¹ See Microsoft's Motorola Action Counterclaim (ECF No. 37), at pp. 32-33, 36-37.

¹² Compare Motorola's Motorola Action Counterclaim (ECF No. 67) and Motorola's Microsoft Action Counterclaim (ECF No. 68).

1 pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the
 2 [counter]defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.*

3 In order to state a plausible counterclaim for declaratory relief, however, courts
 4 routinely require that the allegations and causes of action in the counterclaim do more than
 5 simply present a mirror-image of the claims and relief sought in the plaintiff’s complaint and
 6 the defenses raised to those claims. *E.g., Englewood Lending Inc. v. G&G Coachella*
 7 *Investments, LLC*, 651 F. Supp. 2d 1141, 1145 (C.D. Cal. 2009) (dismissing defendant’s
 8 counterclaims for declaratory relief as superfluous and unnecessary where they overlapped
 9 with plaintiff’s claims and defendant’s affirmative defenses); *Richmond v. Centurion Exteriors,*
 10 *Inc.*, No. 3:10-0734, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 107054 (M.D. Tenn. Oct. 6, 2010) (dismissing
 11 defendant’s counterclaims that raised factual and legal issues identical to those stated in the
 12 complaint and defendant’s affirmative defenses, and that would be rendered moot upon
 13 adjudication of the existing claims and defenses); *United States v. Zanfei*, 353 F. Supp. 2d 962,
 14 965 (N.D. Ill. 2005) (recognizing that “[t]he Court’s imposition of a declaratory judgment in
 15 this matter would be futile because [the defendant’s] counterclaim is repetitious and
 16 unnecessary: it merely restates an issue already before this Court.”); *Green Bay Packaging,*
 17 *Inc. v. Hoganson & Assoc., Inc.*, 362 F. Supp. 78, 82 (N.D. Ill. 1973) (dismissing portions of
 18 defendant’s counterclaims for declaratory judgment because they “merely restate[d] an issue
 19 already before this Court” and because “[i]t is well settled that such repetitious and
 20 unnecessary pleadings should be stricken”); *but see Ultimate Timing, L.L.C. v. Sims*, 08-cv-
 21 1632, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 59576 (W.D. Wash. June 26, 2009) (Pechman, J.) (declining to
 22 determine whether counterclaims were duplicative and denying motion to dismiss under Rule
 23 12(b)(6)).

24 “The purpose of the Declaratory Judgment Act is ‘to relieve potential defendants from
 25 the Damoclean threat of impending litigation which a harassing adversary might brandish,

1 while initiating suit at his leisure – or never.”” *Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner &*
 2 *Co.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1555 (9th Cir. 1990), *citing Societe de Conditionnement v. Hunter*
 3 *Engineering Co.*, 655 F.2d 938, 943 (9th Cir. 1981). “Declaratory relief [under 28 U.S.C. §
 4 *2201] is available at the discretion of the district court.” *Chesebrough-Pond’s, Inc. v. Faberge,*
 5 *Inc.*, 666 F.2d 393, 396 (9th Cir. 1982). Thus,*

6 If a district court, in the sound exercise of its judgment, determines after a
 7 [counterclaim] is filed that a declaratory judgment will serve no useful purpose,
 8 it cannot be incumbent upon that court to proceed to the merits before staying or
 9 dismissing the action. In the declaratory judgment context, the normal principle
 10 that federal courts should adjudicate claims within their jurisdiction yields to
 11 considerations of practicality and wise judicial administration.

12 *Zanfei*, 353 F. Supp. 2d at 964, *citing Wilton v. Seven Falls Co.*, 515 U.S. 277, 288, 115 S. Ct.
 13 2137 (1995).

14 In *McGraw-Edison Co. v. Performed Line Prod. Co.*, 362 F.2d 339, 342 (9th Cir. 1966),
 15 the Ninth Circuit recognized that counterclaims for declaratory judgment are appropriate in
 16 two circumstances:

17 (1) when the judgment will serve a useful purpose in clarifying and settling the
 18 legal relations in issue, and (2) when it will terminate and afford relief from the
 19 uncertainty, insecurity, and controversy giving rise to the proceeding.

20 *Id.* The court also recognized that:

21 It is well settled, however, that a declaratory judgment may be refused where it
 22 would serve no useful purpose or would not finally determine the rights of the
 23 parties or where it is being sought merely to determine issues which are
involved in a case already pending and can be properly disposed of therein.

24 *Id.*, at 343, *citing Yellow Cab Co. v. City of Chicago*, 186 F.2d 946, 950-951 (7th Cir. 1951)
 25 (emphasis supplied).

26 **B. Motorola's RAND-Based Counterclaims for Declaratory Judgment Should Be**
Dismissed As Redundant.

27 The situation created by Motorola's counterclaims is identical to that in which courts
 28 have regularly dismissed redundant and unnecessary claims for declaratory relief. At their

1 heart, all Motorola's counterclaims request is that the Court analyze the same issues raised by
 2 Microsoft's claims and then not grant Microsoft the relief it seeks. For instance, Motorola's
 3 first RAND-based counterclaim seeks a declaration that Motorola has not breached any RAND
 4 obligations.¹³ This claim mirrors exactly Microsoft's request that the Court find that Motorola
 5 has breached its RAND obligations.

6 Motorola's second RAND-based counterclaim asks the Court to declare that Microsoft
 7 has repudiated and/or rejected any benefit to which it was entitled under Motorola's RAND
 8 obligations, that Microsoft is not entitled to a RAND royalty, and declare that Motorola has a
 9 right to seek injunctive relief.¹⁴ This claim is a mirror image of Microsoft's claim that it is
 10 entitled to a RAND royalty and that Motorola is not entitled to seek injunctive relief. It is also
 11 duplicative of Motorola's "Forfeiture/Repudiation" affirmative defense.¹⁵

12 These counterclaims raise issues of law and/or fact that will be decided in resolving
 13 Microsoft's claims for breach of contract and promissory estoppel and Motorola's defenses to
 14 those claims. These issues – including all of Motorola's defenses – will be decided regardless
 15 of whether Motorola's redundant counterclaims are dismissed.

16 The Court has already recognized the overlap between the parties' claims for
 17 declaratory relief and Microsoft's claims for injunctive relief. In its motion to dismiss,
 18 Motorola argued that Microsoft's fourth cause of action – which sought a declaratory judgment
 19 that Motorola had not complied with its RAND obligations – should be dismissed because it
 20 simply duplicated Microsoft's breach of contract claim.¹⁶ The Court ruled in Motorola's favor

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 22 ¹³ Motorola's Motorola Action Counterclaim (ECF No. 67), at ¶80, p. 38; Motorola's Microsoft Action
 23 Counterclaim (ECF No. 68), at ¶31, p. 34.

24 ¹⁴ Motorola's Motorola Action Counterclaim (ECF No. 67), at ¶¶88-89, p. 39; Motorola's Microsoft Action
 25 Counterclaim (ECF No. 68), at ¶¶73-74, p. 34.

¹⁵ Motorola's Motorola Action Counterclaim (ECF No. 67), at p. 16; Motorola's Microsoft Action Counterclaim
 (ECF No. 68), at p. 13.

¹⁶ Motorola's Renewed Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 53), at pp. 16-17.

1 and dismissed Microsoft's claim for declaratory judgment, finding that Microsoft's declaratory
 2 judgment claim was "duplicative of its other claims."¹⁷ Based on the same logic, Motorola's
 3 claims for declaratory judgments, which request that the Court weigh the same issues and then
 4 declare the opposite of what Microsoft requested, are also duplicative of claims that are already
 5 in the case and are therefore unnecessary.

6 It will unnecessarily complicate the proceedings for Motorola to maintain
 7 counterclaims in this consolidated case that are repetitive and that add nothing to the litigation.
 8 As the Ninth Circuit recognized in *McGraw-Edison*, "a declaratory judgment may be refused
 9 where it ... is being sought merely to determine issues which are involved in a case already
 10 pending and can be properly disposed of therein." 362 F.2d at 343. That is exactly the case
 11 here. There is no "Damoclean sword" hanging over Motorola, and no need for Motorola's
 12 RAND-based counterclaims for declaratory judgments to remain in these cases. They add
 13 nothing and should be dismissed.

14 **IV. CONCLUSION**

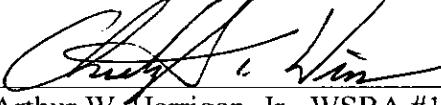
15 Motorola's RAND-based counterclaims are mirror images of Microsoft's claims and
 16 add nothing new to this litigation. All of the issues raised by Motorola's claims will be
 17 determined by the Court in ruling on Microsoft's affirmative claims, and have also been raised
 18 by Motorola as affirmative defenses to Microsoft's claims. For these reasons, and because
 19 dismissal would best serve considerations of practicality and wise judicial administration,
 20 Microsoft respectfully requests that the Court dismiss Motorola's RAND-based counterclaims.

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25 ¹⁷ Order (ECF No. 66), at p. 9.

1 DATED this 5th day of July, 2011.

2 DANIELSON HARRIGAN LEYH & TOLLEFSON LLP

3 By 

4 Arthur W. Harrigan, Jr., WSBA #1751

5 Christopher Wion, WSBA #33207

6 Shane P. Cramer, WSBA #35099

7 T. Andrew Culbert, WSBA #35925

8 David E. Killough, WSBA #40185

MICROSOFT CORPORATION

9 1 Microsoft Way

10 Redmond, WA 98052

Phone: 425-882-8080

Fax: 425-869-1327

11 David T. Pritikin, *Pro Hac Vice*

12 Richard A. Cederoth, *Pro Hac Vice*

13 Douglas I. Lewis, *Pro Hac Vice*

14 John W. McBride, *Pro Hac Vice*

15 SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP

16 One South Dearborn

17 Chicago, IL 60603

18 Phone: 312-853-7000

19 Fax: 312-853-7036

20 Brian R. Nester, *Pro Hac Vice*

21 Kevin C. Wheeler, *Pro Hac Vice*

22 SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP

23 1501 K Street NW

24 Washington, DC 20005

25 Telephone: 202-736-8000

Counsel for Microsoft Corporation

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on July 5, 2011, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to the following:

Attorneys for Defendants Motorola Solutions, Motorola Mobility and General Instrument Corporation

Philip S. McCune
Lynn M. Engle
Summit Law Group

Steven Pepe
Jesse J. Jenner
Norman Beamer
Paul M. Schoenhard
Ropes & Gray

LINDA BLEDSOE

Zr Bleed

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LAW OFFICES
DANIELSON HARRIGAN LEYH & TOLLEFSON LLP
999 THIRD AVENUE, SUITE 4400
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
TEL. (206) 623-1700 FAX. (206) 623-8717